FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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Week in Headlines

International

Korean conference talks stalled by dispute over neutrals; Allied request for 15 POW "explainers" cut to 5 by Neutral Comm.; Red China pledged $317 million to N. Korea.

Russia announced readiness to attend Big 4 Forgn. Mins. parley.

New French crisis on EDC threatened Laniel regime.

Vishinsky hinted Soviets had surpassed West in nuclear weapons.

Security Council censured Israel for Kibya raid.

Queen Elizabeth began tour of Commonwealth nations.

United States

Eisenhower upheld right of accused to meet accusers "face to face"; McCarthy replied to Truman on White case, criticized Eisenhower Admin. on Red probes; Canada authorized Senators to quiz Gouzenko.

Rocket plane flew twice speed of sound.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Talks Stall Over 'Neutrals'

Allies Blocked on POW Plan

Preparatory talks in Panmunjom were at a standstill this week as the Communists refused to explain their own proposals for inviting neutral "observers" to the forthcoming political (peace) conference.[1]

U.S. special envoy Arthur H. Dean Nov. 20 accused the Reds of stalling in hopes the issue would be debated again by the UN Gen. Assembly, which had made it the last item on its current agenda.[2]

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., U.S. representative to the Gen. Assembly, indicated at UN Hq. in New York Nov. 25 that he would try to prevent such debate and seek to have the Assembly adjourn or recess Dec. 8, as scheduled. Assembly debate would not be "wise" while the Panmunjom talks were in progress, Lodge said. But if debate became "desirable" later, he added, a majority of the Assembly's 60 nations could reconvene the body.

Meantime the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. in Panmunjom rejected UN Command plans to send 15 "explainers" to interview 351 pro-Communist war prisoners in neutral custody. The NNRC said the Allies were entitled only to 5 persuaders.

Reds Fail to Clarify

Dean said after the Nov. 20 preparatory session that the Communists had left him "completely in the dark" about what role their plan assigned to neutrals invited as peace conference "observers." He said they had failed to answer what he considered 4 key clarifying questions:

(1) "How do you distinguish between the terms member, participant & observer?" (2) "Do you envisage more than one stage or level" at the conference and, if the Reds did, "how will the role of the nonvoting observer nations differ in each? . . ." (3) Did the Reds expect observer nations to have a vote at any stage? (4) Did the Reds expect observer nations to "have the right to make motions or enter into debate and to express their views on the unanimous agreement of the 2 sides"?

Dean "assumed" that the answers to questions 3 & 4 were "no." But he charged that the Reds, instead of answering, had subjected him to "a long, abusive, ill-tempered harangue in which they attacked me as a warmonger, for lack of good faith, trying to postpone the political conference and engaging in attacks against the peace-loving . . . USSR. . . ."

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ROK Bars India

The South Korean Govt., in a formal denunciation of India, said Nov. 25 that India must not be allowed at the Korean peace conference "except as an advocate of the Communist cause." The statement accused India of "actions that play into the hands of Communists" both in their handling of POWs and in their attitude at the UN.[3]

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They warned him never "to refer to the USSR as not a neutral."

Dean replied that the Communists had used Russian arms, planes, technical advisers & POW interrogators. He told the Communists Nov. 25 that their "real reason" for insisting Russia attend as a "neutral" might be (1) Russia's desire not to be bound by conference decisions and (2) Chinese & North Korean plans to use a Russian "threat" of non-compliance as a bargaining weapon.[4]

North Korean representative Ki Sok Bok cleared up only one point, according to Dean: he indicated that the Reds expected neutrals to pick subjects for debate and to insist that they be settled before raising other issues. Dean opposed this.

Dean Nov. 24 ridiculed a Communist proposal that the conference be held in Panmunjom. He withdrew Madrid as a suggested site since "you don't like it" and recommended Oslo or Lisbon in addition to cities previously named by the Allies.[5]

POW 'Explanation' Disputes

The UN Command said Nov. 25 that the NNRC had turned down its request to use 15 "explainers"—5 for each nationality—when it began early in December to urge 22 Americans, one Briton & 328 South Koreans to return to the Allied side.

The UN request, made Nov. 11, was rejected by the NNRC Nov. 23 on grounds that rules for explanations permitted no more than 5 explainers for the 351 POWs. The agreement on POW explanations provided for a maximum of 7 explainers per 1,000 POWs and a "minimum" of "not less than a total of 5."

The UN Command renewed its request for 15 explainers Nov. 24, and the NNRC rejected it again Nov. 27.[6]

Red Proposal Rejected

A Communist plan designed to get Red explanations to POWs started again was rejected by a 3-2 NNRC vote Nov. 23. The Indian, Swedish & Swiss delegates turned down a Polish proposal to segregate interviewed POWs from non-interviewed ones in each compound. They upheld an NNRC decision that all POWs of any compound must be interviewed in a single day, with the Communists getting no 2d chance at any un-interviewed at the end of the day. This was the issue on which the Communists had halted explanations Nov. 17.[7]

3 Flee North Korean Army

3 North Korean Army soldiers, pursued by Red troops, fled across the demilitarized zone the night of Nov. 19-20 and asked U.S. military police

1—see p. 381C1-B2 2—see p. 321G2-E3 3—see pp. 366F2, 338F3 4—see p. 353G2 5—see p. 285G2 6—see p. 373E2 7—see p. 381F2 (See Index Sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

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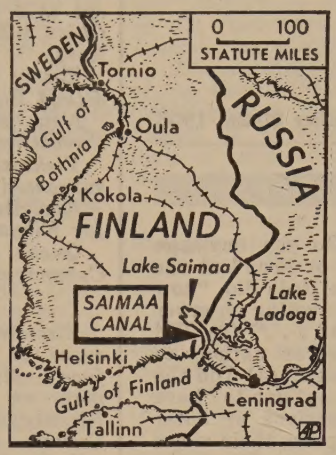
Finns Silent on Soviet Canal Offer

Finland announced Nov. 25 it had signed a new trade agreement with Russia providing for the exchange of an unspecified amount of goods during 1954.

The announcement, made by a new Finnsh Govt. headed by Sakari S. Tuomioja, 42, Bank of Finland Governor, did not mention Russia's offer of special favors if Finland adopted a new "practical" policy on Russo-Finnish cooperation. Ex-Premier Urho Kekkonen had revealed last week that the Soviets offered the Saimaa Canal (see map) taken from Finland in World War II, payment in Western currencies for 15% of Russian imports from Finland and a loan to tide Finland over an economic crisis.



Wide World

Reports from Helsinki Nov. 20-25 said Kekkonen was under much criticism for having discussed the offer secretly without informing the Finnish Parliament. The canal, main artery of transport by Finland's wood pulp industry before the war, was said to have remained out of use since Russia took it over—blocked by wrecked ships. Finnish experts estimated that the cost of restoring it would be prohibitive at present.[1]

for asylum. They said they were former ROK Army members captured by the Communists in 1950 and forced into the North Korean Army. The Reds demanded their immediate return. Maj. Gen. J. K. Lacey, chief UN delegate, declared at a Military Armistice Comm. meeting Nov. 21 that investigation had corroborated the story of the 3 escapees and had revealed 3 other Red truce violations:

(1) The Communists had retained some POWs; (2) they had brought a "considerable number of armed men in excess of the authorized limit" into the demilitarized zone the night the 3 escaped, and (3) they did not send representatives to the Nov. 20 investigation of the escape despite 3 requests.

Red China Pledges Aid

A 10-year economic aid pact was signed in Peiping Nov. 23 by Communist Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai & North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung. The agreement canceled North Korea's war debt to Red China and provided an 8 trillion-yuan (about $317 million) grant from Red China to North Korea for reconstruction during the next 4 years. Kim & a North Korean delegation negotiated the deal during a 10-day visit.[2]

Korea Roundup

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld accepted in New York Nov. 22 the annual Freedom House award which went this year to servicemen of the 17 UN nations who fought in Korea.[3] . . . **U.S. Army** announced Nov. 20 that about 4,000 of 6,300 U.S. soldiers missing in Korea will be listed as "officially dead" next January under legislation authorizing such action for men missing more than a year. The Air Force planned to make "presumptive death" findings for about 170 of 671 USAF missing. This will raise the U.S. death toll in Korea to 29,600.[4]

U.S. 5th Air Force's 49th Fighter-Bomber Wing has been shifted from Korea to Japan, it was announced Nov. 24. . . . **Britain said Nov. 23** the British Navy fired 23,000 6-in. & 148,000 4-in. shells & 57,600 3-in. rocket shells and dropped 15,200 bombs during 3 years of operations in Korea.

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee said Nov. 22 that he would agree to nationwide elections provided Korea were unified and that he would assent to a new presidential election if the North Koreans wanted one. Previously, he had called for elections only in North Korea to fill the 100 vacant Natl. Assembly seats reserved for North Korea.[5] . . . **431 Japanese fishermen** seized by South Korea for fishing inside the "Rhee line" sailed for Japan from Pusan, South Korea Nov. 24 after Rhee canceled their jail terms.[6]

EUROPE

Russia for Big 4 Talks

Russia notified the U.S., Britain & France Nov. 26 that it was willing to take part in a 4-power Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin. No date was specified. Moscow said the text of its note would be published Nov. 28.

The Western powers had asked Moscow Nov. 25 to resume talks on an Austrian state treaty. They offered to study "any Soviet proposal" which would promote a settlement and not "raise extraneous issues."

The Western note repeated an offer to withdraw the Soviet-opposed "short" treaty as a basis for negotiations. It suggested resumption of talks by deputies if Russia did "not feel able to participate in the very near future" in a Ministers conference.[7]

The Soviet note to the Western Big 3 reportedly indicated readiness to discuss Austria & perhaps Germany.

Prospects that Russia would be willing to discuss Germany were heightened by announcement of a Polish note delivered to the U.S. & British Embassies in Warsaw Nov. 25. This note asked "the great Western powers to halt the increasing dangers of remilitarization of Western Germany" and "to abandon attempts to impose upon the peoples of Europe a new Wehrmacht dressed in the uniform of a 'European Army'."

Soviet Atom Lead Hinted

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, speaking in the UN Nov. 26, called Western atomic superiority a "fairy tale" and hinted that Russia had surpassed the West in some nuclear weapons. His comment — that "other countries" possibly did not have "everything in this field of atomic & other weapons" that Russia "possesses"—was made in the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com.

Reds Lose on Disarmament

After hearing Vishinsky, the committee rejected, 32 to 5 (14 abstentions), the latest Soviet proposal for immediate prohibition of nuclear arms. Western delegates had contended that the proposal was designed to weaken the West's atomic lead.

The committee also turned down the rest of the Soviet omnibus resolution on "measures to avert the threat" of war and "reduce" world tension, including a 1/3 arms cut by the major powers, denunciation of military bases in foreign territories & condemnation of "propaganda" for "a new world war."

Vishinsky opened debate on the resolution Nov. 19 by charging that: U.S. "monopolists" were undermining "international cooperation"; U.S. economic policies had turned Anglo-American relations from "bad to worse"; the U.S. was trying to avoid a depression by "militarizing" its economy.

Denounce Bermuda Parley

Vishinsky warned that the "separate character" of the Western Big 3 December conference in Bermuda would heighten world tension, said only a meeting which included Russia & Red China could settle world issues. He acknowledged that most of his speech was "old stuff," said Russia disregarded "new-fangled fashions."

Lodge Vs. Red Subversion

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. urged rejection of the proposals Nov. 24. He said "the only thing" still required on these subjects was Soviet observance of earlier UN resolutions. He said Moscow could improve American public opinion of Russia by putting a stop to Communist

1—see pp. 382D3, 398F1 2—see 367C1 3—see 307B3 4—see 339A2 5—see 367B1 6—see 347E2 7—see 381E1

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Party efforts for the violent overthrow of the U. S. Govt.

Briton on Bermuda

British State Min. Selwyn Lloyd told Vishinsky* Nov. 23 that U.S.-British "friendship & unity" were "as strong & as solid" as ever. He said the Bermuda talks would be only "a normal & friendly meeting between leaders of friendly states."[1]

(British leftwing Laborite Aneurin Bevan told Commons Nov. 22: it should debate foreign issues before the Bermuda meeting; Prime. Min. Churchill, in a "fragile state of health," should not go to Bermuda in his "harassed condition of mind.")[2]

(Secy. Gen. Lord Ismay was named Nov. 24 to represent NATO at the Bermuda meeting.)

Pravda on Cooperation

Moscow *Pravda* said Nov. 24 that the U.S. & Russia should collaborate for "peace & progress" as they did in World War II. (Russian Artillery Day was keynoted Nov. 22 by Soviet Defense Min. Nikolai A. Bulganin, who urged armament workers to increase "the defensive power of the socialist state." *Pravda* & *Izvestia* said Russia was building up strength to "cool off hotheaded adventurists & provocateurs & capitalist imperialist aggressors" plotting a new war.)[3]

Martin on Peace Prospects

U.S. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.), returning to Washington from a 2-month European tour, said Nov. 23 the prospect for peace was "much better" than 2 years ago, mainly because U.S. aid had strengthened Western Europe's defense. "No one wants war, not even Russia," he said. He predicted that the U.S. could end economic aid by July 1 but said military aid must be continued.[4]

France Faces EDC Crisis

In an effort to get action on the European Defense Community treaty before the Bermuda Big 3 meeting, French Premier Joseph Laniel demanded Nov. 25 that the Natl. Assembly vote confidence in his Govt.'s support of the pact. Failure to win a clear majority would force the Laniel Govt. to resign.

The Assembly's hesitancy to act on EDC prevented French. Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault from attending the opening of a Foreign Ministers conference on European federation Nov. 26 in The Hague. A preliminary Assembly vote on the plan was postponed Nov. 20 when Bidault, suffering from acute fatigue, nearly collapsed during debate on the project. He had told the Assembly that France would ask at Bermuda for "precise assurances" on prolonged maintenance of U.S. & British troops in Europe to guarantee the EDC treaty. De Gaullists opposed the EDC for fear Germany would come to dominate it.[5]

Belgians Pass Army Pact

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies approved the EDC treaty Nov. 26 by a vote of 148 to 49 (3 abstentions) and sent the measure to the Senate to complete ratification.[6]

French-Saar Pact Effective

Revised conventions on economic ties between France & the Saar became effective Nov. 19 upon ratification by the French Council of the Republic. The 297 to 16 vote made official a French-Saar pact, signed in Paris May 20, which gave the Saar authority to make treaties, send out diplomatic missions, control its internal & trade affairs and share equally with France in management of its coal mines.[7]

Italy Accepts Trieste Parley

Italian Premier Guiseppe Pella accepted in principle Nov. 21 the U.S.-British-French view that a 5-power conference should be held to mediate the Trieste question. Yugoslav Forgn. State Secy. Koca Popovic criticized the Italian Govt. Nov. 24 as willing to confer on Trieste only if conference trems favored Italy. Italian officials accused Yugoslavia Nov. 25 of not wanting a Trieste settlement.[8]

Jobless Trieste citizens staged a 3-day demonstration Nov. 19-21 in protest against unemployment. Over 1,000 civilian employes had been dismissed by the Allied Military Govt. since Oct. 8, when the U.S. & Great Britain announced their intention to turn Zone A over to Italy.[9]

Balkan Defense Accord

Greece, Turkey & Yugoslavia agreed Nov. 20 on their mutual obligation in a joint defense against aggression in the Balkans. The agreement was reached after 10 days of military discussions in Belgrade.[10]

Stassen Predicts Aid Cut

Substantial reductions in Eisenhower Admin. requests for military & economic aid to West Europe next fiscal year were predicted by Forgn. Operations Admin. Harold E. Stassen in letters Nov. 25 to Forgn. & Appropriations committees of Congress. He said West European nations had greatly strengthened their own production & currencies and were in position to increase their trade with the U.S. as American aid declined. He said Spain, Greece & Turkey would need continued economic aid and there was "a long road ahead" in Indo-China. He reported that the FAO had cut the foreign aid administrative force in Europe to 398 as against 789 in January.[11]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Censures Israel

The UN Security Council in New York adopted by 9-0 Nov. 24 a U.S.-British-French resolution of "strongest censure" against Israel for the attack on Kibya Oct. 14. Russia & Lebanon abstained. The resolution called upon Israel & Jordan to comply with armistice terms. It directed UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to supply additional personnel to the Truce Supervision Org. in Palestine if necessary.

The resolution was passed over a protest by Israeli spokesman Abba Eban that it was "bold & intemperate" in condemning Israel but "weak & ineffective" in securing peace in Palestine. Lebanese delegate Charles Malik told the Council Nov. 25 its action on the Kibya incident was "the first gleam of hope in years that the Arabs are not going to be wronged again."

Israel Demands Jordan Parley

Eban delivered a letter to Hammarksjöld Nov. 23 announcing that Israel would invoke an article of its armistice agreement with Jordan calling for a direct conference on border difficulties. The Israeli letter said it was "obligatory" under the pact that Jordan agree to the conference.[12]

Far East Alliance Urged

U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon in Manila Nov. 21 urged "serious consideration" of a proposal by outgoing Philippine Pres. Elpidio Quirino that the U.S. take the lead in binding the free nations of the Far East into a non-military Southeast Asia Union.[13]

Nixon agreed Nov. 22 that Philippine Pres.-elect Ramón Magsaysay "can become a great Asian leader," but he advised against his immediate leadership of the proposed alliance, as recommended Nov. 20 by U.S. Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) & Philippine Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo. Magsaysay first must solve "the problem of the Philippines," Nixon declared. Magsaysay had indicated that he too felt domestic issues should get priority.[14]

Nixon, his wife & party had arrived in Manila Nov. 20. After talks with Magsaysay, Quirino & other Philippine leaders, they flew to Rangoon, Burma Nov. 24.[15]

Indo-China Base Seized

French Union forces Nov. 20 seized the Viet Minh rebel stronghold of Dienbienphu in western North Viet Nam (Tonkin), 10 miles from the Laos border. Gen. René Cogny, French commander for northern Indo-China, indicated that he intended to try to hold the base instead of wrecking it and withdrawing, as French forces had done in previous captures of Communist strongholds. Dienbienphu, in Viet Minh hands, had posed a constant threat to the Thai capital of Laichau 50 miles north of it.[16]

Other Indo-Chinese News

King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia announced Nov. 26 that to prove he did not seek personal "absolute power," he was planning "to abandon power, [to quit] the framework of

*The Russians Nov. 23 bought the home of Metropolitan Life chairman Leroy A. Lincoln for $150,000, reportedly as a residence for UN delegate Vishinsky. The house, at 49 E. 68th St., NYC, adjoined the Park Ave. hq. of the Soviet UN delegation. [See Vol. XI, p. 16A] 1—see pp. 382C1, 375B3 2—357F3 3—339F2 4—367G2, 316G2 5—331G2 6—158P 7—115C 8—382B2 9—374D2 10—399F2 11—357B1 12—382E3-383D1 13—361E1 14—378B2 15—383D3 16—367D3

government and to transfer this power to . . . the people."[1] A Cambodian Cabinet formed by Privy Counsellor Chan Nak Nov. 16 was reported to have resigned Nov. 19. Penn Nouth's Cabinet had resigned previously.[2]

The first 180 of 40,000-50,000 Viet Namese who fled to Thailand when the fighting started left Bangkok to return home Nov. 22 under an agreement made by Thailand & Viet Nam in August. Viet Nam was to finance the repatriation of more than 1,000.

Dulles on Ex-Enemies' Arms

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Nov. 24 that he agreed with Vice Pres. Nixon that the U.S. "made a mistake" when it disarmed Japan in 1946. He said the same applied to German disarmament. He indicated that he had shared in the false assumption "that we were entering into an era of lasting peace and that the Soviet Union would not be a threat."[3]

'Politeness' Clash in UN

Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy of Poland, chairman of the UN Gen. Assembly's Legal Com., walked out of the committee Nov. 20 as it was adopting a resolution which, in effect, censured him for misconduct in presiding.

The resolution, passed by 35 to 6 with 9 abstentions, directed the officers of the committee to address all delegates as "representatives of their respective countries & not as private persons." Katz-Suchy had insisted on referring to the Chinese Nationalist Shushi Hsu by name rather than as "the delegate from China." The controversy arose Nov. 19 when Archibald J. Carey Jr. of the U.S. requested the chair to address Hsu properly.

Actions to settle the rift were taken Nov. 24 by U.S. Amb. Lodge, who said the U.S. would not bring up the matter again, and chief Soviet delegate Vishinsky, who promised he would advise Katz-Suchy & other Communist delegates to abandon the issue. The committee reconvened with Katz-Suchy presiding Nov. 25.[4]

Red China Called Slave Camp

Nationalist China charged in the UN Nov. 25 that the Communists had turned China into a "vast slave labor camp" where at least 6 million men, women & children were forced to work in mines & land development projects.

Dr. Yu Tsune-Chi told the Gen. Assembly's Social Com. (New York) that "exploitation of these laborers" enabled the Chinese Communists "to engage in aggression in Korea and to threaten the security of Indo-China, Malaya & other" Far Eastern areas.

(Dr. Marek S. Korowicz, who quit the Polish UN delegation Sept. 16, told a New York news conference Nov. 23: slave labor was "openly & officially" practiced in Poland where 77 forced labor camps were "no secret" to any one; "tens of millions" of Russians were held in Siberian labor camps; Russia was guilty of genocide in Latvia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania & Poland where thousands had been sent "to certain death" in the slave labor camps.)[5]

India Warns U.S., Pakistan

Rumors that the U.S. & Pakistan were about to negotiate a trade of American air bases in Pakistan for U.S. military aid caused Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru to issue a warning to the U.S. Nov. 15. He said India would regard American military aid to Pakistan as an unfriendly act.

Pakistani Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed & Forgn. Min. Mohammad Zafrullah Khan had met with Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles in Washington Nov. 12. Dulles denied Nov. 17 that there had been negotiations to date on a bases-for-aid exchange. Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference Nov. 18: the U.S. would be cautious about doing anything in Pakistan to create unrest or hysteria in a neighboring country.[7]

Russia Frees Japanese POWs

Soviet & Japanese Red Cross officials announced in Moscow Nov. 19 an agreement under which Russia would repatriate immediately 1,274 Japanese prisoners (420 military, 854 civilian) held since World War II and free 1,047 more after they complete sentences for war crimes.[6]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Bars Smears from Hiding

Pres. Eisenhower, in an extemporaneous speech, affirmed Nov. 23 that "there must be no weakening" of the American code that everybody had the "right to meet [his] accuser face to face." Accepting the 1953 Democratic Award of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the President said:

"In this country, if someone dislikes you or accuses you, he must come up in front. He cannot hide behind the shadows. He cannot assassinate you or your character from behind without suffering the penalties an outraged citizenry will inflict."

The ADL award was for Gen. Eisenhower's "continuing leadership of the free world," struggle against Nazism and war on racial bias in the armed forces & in Washington.

Americans for Democratic Action hailed the President's remarks Nov. 24 but challenged him to translate his "words" into "deeds," not to let them become "another half-retracted 'book-burning' statement."[8] The ADA urged him to apply the code to (1) "your own security programs," (2) "the recent practice of your Atty. General in pronouncing unilateral findings of guilt predicated on half-disclosed reports from confidential sources."[9] (3) "Congressional investigations."

State Dept. Explains Policy

State Secy. John Foster Dulles was asked Nov. 24 whether the right to face accusers applied to the State Dept.'s security program. Dulles said it did not apply in every case but that an employe suspended on security grounds could demand a hearing at which he would be told the nature & source of charges against him and sometimes who his accuser was.

State Dept. officials later explained that Dulles was not talking about employes accused of subversion. Such cases were handled by the FBI, and even the State Dept. was not told the identity of the accusers. However, an employe charged with unreliability (for such reasons as alcoholism, narcotics addiction, etc.) but not with disloyalty could face an accuser provided (a) the accuser was willing to appear, (b) the Govt. would let him appear and (c) the accuser agreed to pay his own expenses.

State Dept. security chief R. W. Scott McLeod said accused persons got a chance to question accusers only at hearings. But 306 citizen & 178 alien employes had been fired by the department as security risks since the Eisenhower Admin. took office, McLeod said, and there had been no hearings at all since the new security regulations went into effect May 27.[10]

Foresees Deficit in '55

Pres. Eisenhower admitted at his press conference Nov. 18 that he did not believe the budget could be balanced in fiscal 1955. He explained that (a) the Admin. wanted to cut some taxes it thought were unjust and stifled business more than they produced revenue and (b) there had been unusual expenditures, particularly in the farm program. He said there would be no decision until late in December about whether to ask Congress to increase the $275 billion debt limit.

Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey kept the debt from exceeding the limit Nov. 9 by using half of the Treasury's $1 billion worth of "free gold" to buy $500 million in federal securities from the Fed. Reserve System.[11]

The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported Nov. 20, apparently relying on a news "leak" from the Treasury, that the Eisenhower Admin. had made these decisions: another budget deficit would do the economy less harm than continuing present high taxes; next year's taxes should be kept high enough to keep the deficit from exceeding $3-$4 billion; a similar decision might have to be made for the following year; the national debt cannot be reduced while the cold war continues.[12]

Believes All Want Peace

Pres. Eisenhower expressed his conviction Nov. 19 that all people, even those in Communist lands, want peace. Receiving an honorary LLD at Catholic U., he said: "I believe the longing for peace among those people

1—see pp. 375F1, 347C3 2—see pp. 307F3 308B1 3—see 383D3, 386E2 4—see 373E1 5—see 324C3, 203M 6—see 324C2 7—see 392B2 8—see 196E-J, 206C 9—see 384B3 10—see 274A-B2 11—see 358C3 12—see 340D3, 332G1

people that we now must classify as hostile to us is as great as it is among us. Else, why should their leaders have constantly to urge upon them the argument . . . that the free world wants war?" He foresaw no peace through "military strength alone." The way to peace, he said, was first through "unity" with "those who think somewhat as we do," then through convincing others.

Report on Latin America

Proposals designed to improve U.S. relations with Latin America, presented to Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 21 in a report made by his brother Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower following the latter's 5-week good-will tour:

(1) Adoption of stable trade policies with "a minimum of mechansims" for raising tariffs or quotas.

(2) Adoption of "a long-range basic material policy" under which "certain imperishable materials" would be stockpiled when their prices were declining.*

(3) A study of tax laws with a view to removing "obstacles to private investment abroad."

(4) A "substantial scale" of "public loans for the foreign-currency costs of sound economic development projects for which private financing is not available."

(5) Technical aid to Latin American countries in using their own resources.

(6) Food grants from U.S. surplus in "very unusual circumstances."

(7) Expansion of the technical aid program with local cooperation.

(8) Continued support of international agencies helping Latin America.

(9) Expansion of "intellectual & cultural cooperation" programs.

(10) Expansion of the U.S. Information Agencys' press, radio & motion picture program in Latin America.

Dr. Eisenhower reported: (a) U.S. trade with Latin America "was about $3½ billion in each direction in 1952"; (b) U.S. private long-term investment in Latin America, totaling some $6 billion, represented almost 30% of such U.S. investment abroad and was higher than in any area but Canada; (c) 75% of Latin Americans who study abroad do so in the U.S.; (d) the U.S. puts only $125,000 a year into American schools in Latin America, but 70,000 students a year enroll in them; (e) Latin American population passed U.S. population in 1950, was increasing at a 2½% annual rate; (f) Intl. Bank loans authorized in Latin America exceeded $400 million, U.S. Export-Import Bank outstanding authorizations exceeded $1.35 billion.[1]

Holiday at Cottage

Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower, their son John & his family had Thanksgiving dinner Nov. 26 in the new 16-room, 2-story "Eisenhower Cottage" built for the President by the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club. It was one of several cottages on the course for prominent members.[2]

*A Cabinet committee was set up by Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 26 to find out how to make sure that the U.S. would have enough essential minerals & metals "to meet any contingency." Members: Interior Secy. McKay (chairman); State Secy. Dulles, Commerce Secy. Weeks & Defense Mobilizer Flemming. 1—see pp. 348E2, 259D3 2—see 124H 3—see 386F1

COMMUNISM

Canada Allows Gouzenko Quiz

As a sequel to the Harry Dexter White case, Canada agreed Nov. 25 to let anybody designated by the U.S. meet ex-Soviet Embassy clerk Igor Gouzenko provided "information thus secured would not be made public without [Canadian Govt.] approval."

This stipulation was rejected immediately by Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom., which had requested the Gouzenko interview. Jenner wrote U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles that his subcommittee could not "commit itself not to make available to Congress if necessary" any information it considered "vital to the security of the United States."

Canada made its decision on Gouzenko after a week of controversy during which Canadian officials & newspapers condemned the U.S. for "McCarthyism" and accused the Senate subcommittee of attempting "blackmail" by allegedly threatening to charge that Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson had been named as a source of information furnished to the Communists.

Warning on White Denied

Pearson announced the decision to the Canadian House of Commons Nov. 25. At the same time, he denied that a warning on the late White, relayed to the White House by FBI Dir. John Edgar Hoover in 1946, had come from a Canadian Govt. source. The Hoover letter, which U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. made public Nov. 17, had said the warning "originated with sources high-placed in the Canadian Govt."

Pearson told Commons that the warning actually originated with the FBI itself in this fashion: The FBI told friendly security services in Ottawa in the winter of 1945-46 that it had information that White might be a Soviet agent. Later, a security officer of "a friendly 3d power" (presumably Britain) learned of White's impending nomination to the Intl. Monetary Fund and sent Hoover a personal telegram reminding him of the FBI's own information on White. Hoover apparently based his letter to the White House on this reminder.

Pearson said that, contrary to the information in the telegram, Canada never had contemplated naming nor supporting White for any job in the Fund or elsewhere.

Brownell's release of the hitherto secret Hoover letter was protested verbally by the Canadian Embassy in Washington Nov. 19.[3]

Gouzenko Questioned Often

Canada's message on Gouzenko was delivered to the U.S. State Dept. by the Canadian Embassy Nov. 25. It noted that all information Gouzenko gave Canada had been made available, "without exception," to competent U.S. authorities.

The note said: Canada had extended facilities to U.S. authorities "to clarify any point" raised by Gouzenko; it had given the FBI access to Gouzenko "as & when requested"; Gouzenko had "been interviewed on the FBI's behalf on a number of occasions" between 1945 & Aug. 1950; he also had been interviewed, on U.S. request, "in the presence" of U.S. Senate Immigration Subcom. representatives in May 1949.

Interviewed By Press

The controversy over Gouzenko resulted from an Oct. 25 interview in which *Chicago Tribune* reporter Eugene Griffin quoted Gouzenko as saying he could give valuable advice to U.S. Congressional investigators. This led to the Senate Internal Security Subcom.'s request for an interview, which was forwarded by the State Dept. Oct. 29. The Canadian Govt., rejecting the request, reported Nov. 4 that Gouzenko had said that the *Chicago Tribune* had misquoted him. Pearson repeated the misquotation charge in Commons debate Nov. 17.

Gouzenko, however, denied in a Nov. 21 interview in the *Chicago Tribune & Toronto Telegram* that he had been misquoted. "On no occasion did I ever say that I had new information which I did not already give to the Canadian Govt., and Mr. Griffin did not say that I had," Gouzenko declared. He said he could give "advice" which, "if properly put into effect, would have good chances" of exposing "present Soviet spy rings in the United States in comparatively short time." "That advice I gave already to the Canadian Govt. . . . but . . . it was ignored."

Gouzenko insisted that any interviews must be in Canada, where he & his family lived for the past 8 years under assumed names & under Mounted Police protection. Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. sent Dulles a telegram Nov. 24 saying that he too wanted to interview Gouzenko.

McCarthy Vs. Truman, 'Ike'

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), in a national radio-TV broadcast Nov. 24, answered Pres. Truman on "McCarthyism" and took issue with Pres. Eisenhower & his Administration on 2 counts.

McCarthy disagreed with the President's expressed hope that communism would not be a Congressional campaign issue in 1954. The Senator also said that although the Republican Admin. was "infinitely better" than Truman's, "in some cases our batting average has not been to good"—with respect to loyalty purges & Korea.

Assails 'Trumanism'

McCarthy, who demanded network time to reply to Truman, issued a warning against "Trumanism"—defined by the Senator as "the placing of your political party above the interests of the country, regardless of how much the country is damaged thereby." McCarthy called for bipar-

tisan support of his "fight to expose & remove Communists & traitors from positions of power." He said there was "no reason on earth why this fight . . . should be a contest between" Democrats & Republicans.

McCarthy said Truman's definition of McCarthyism (in the ex-President's Nov. 16 broadcast on the Harry Dexter White case) "was identical, word for word, comma for comma, with the definition adopted by the Communist *Daily Worker*, which originated the term MacCarthyism."

(A member of McCarthy's staff was quoted Nov. 25 as qualifying this statement as follows: "phrases repeatedly used" by the *Worker* to describe McCarthyism were "identical" with those used by Truman, but Truman's definition was not necessarily lifted whole from a single issue of the *Worker*. *Worker* editor Alan Max announced Nov. 25 he had demanded "equal time & equal facilities" on the networks to reply to McCarthy.)

The Senator called the ex-President a "discredited politician" whose regime was "crawling with Communists." He said Truman intervened in 1944 to prevent the Civil Service Comm. from firing George S. Wheeler, then a Military Govt. employe in Europe charged with "disloyalty." Wheeler, McCarthy added, eventually "admitted that he was an espionage agent." He took refuge in Czechoslovakia in 1950.

Challenges Eisenhower

It was a "raw, harsh fact" that communism "is an issue and will be an issue in 1954" despite Pres. Eisenhower's wish to avoid it, McCarthy said in turning to an assessment of the GOP regime. Americans "can get rid of me as chairman of the [Senate] investigating committee by defeating any Republican up for election. If the American people . . . believe in the necessity of digging out & getting rid of the type of Communists who have been before our committee . . . then their answer is to keep the Republicans . . ."

McCarthy said the new Admin. had "gotten rid of 1,456 Truman holdovers who were all security risks" but had "struck out" in not firing John Patton Davies. McCarthy described Davies as "part & parcel of the old Acheson-Lattimore-Vincent-White-Hiss group which did so much toward delivering our Chinese friends into Communist hands."

The Senator also said the Eisenhower Admin. had failed to "liquidate the foulest bankruptcy of the Democrat Admin." in not rescuing 900 American POWs held back & unaccounted for by the Reds in Korea. McCarthy urged a blockade of Red China and stoppage of U.S. aid to allies who traded with Red China until the POWs were returned and the U.S.' "national honor" regained.

White House Reaction

Reports from White House newsmen Nov. 25 said members of the President's staff were angered by McCarthy's criticism of the Admin. They were said to regard it as a bid by the Senator to make himself, rather than the President's program, the focal point of the 1954 campaign.[1]

Stevenson Hits 'Slander'

Adlai E. Stevenson, speaking at the Georgia State Capitol in Atlanta Nov. 24, accused the Eisenhower Admin. of trying to govern "by promises, postponement, paralysis & slander." Stevenson assailed the GOP's handling of the Harry Dexter White case as "government by desperation," the "identical tactic" used by Republicans in Reconstruction days. But instead of "waving the bloody shirt" to retain power, they were now waving "the Red shirt" at ex-Pres. Truman, who "has done more than any living man to check" communism.

The 1952 Democratic Presidential nominee declared that the issue in the White case was not "which party detests communism most, but how to deal with the serious problem of espionage in our Govt. And it won't be resolved to the nation's advantage by shouting matches & degrading circuses for political benefit."

Stevenson on Congress: "On 2/3 of the key issues in the last session, Democrats saved the Republican Admin. from the Republican Congress. The attitude of many Republican leaders seems to be, 'I like Ike, but I don't like what Ike likes'." It would be "harder" for Democrats to support the Eisenhower Admin. "when they thought it was right" if the GOP kept up a "drumbeat of indictment by suspicion, of conviction by accusation." But he urged Democrats to "persist" in their "constructive pattern."

Stevenson told golf-conscious Atlantans Nov. 23 the Democratic Party planned to "shoot 108—out in '52, back in '56." He said in Montgomery, Ala. Nov. 25 he was "not a candidate" for renomination. But Ala. Gov. Gordon Persons praised him as an "all-American" around whom Democrats should build their plans for the 1956 campaign.[2]

Officials Got Glasser Data

The Senate Internal Security Subcom. made public Nov. 23 a memo from Atty. Gen. Brownell itemizing notes sent to Truman Admin. officials between Feb. 21, 1946 & Aug. 7, 1947 on Harold Glasser, ex-Treasury official associated with Harry Dexter White & accused of wartime espionage for Russia. (Glasser, an economist living in Great Neck, N. Y., was promoted from assistant director to director of the Treasury Dept.'s Monetary Research Div. Aug. 22, 1946. He was an adviser to then-State Secy. George C. Marshall during the Big 4 Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow in Mar.-Apr. 1947.)[3]

Brownell listed these officials as having been sent "summaries" mentioning Glasser: Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, Adm. William D. Leahy, ex-Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark, ex-White House counsel Clark M. Clifford, ex-RFC Dir. George Allen, ex-Asst. Atty. Gens. A. D. Vanech & T. Vincent Quinn, ex-Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder, ex-State Secy. James F. Byrnes, ex-Navy Secy. James V. Forrestal, ex-Asst. State Secy. Spruille Braden, AF Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg & Fred Lyon, ex-chief of State Dept. Forgn. Activity Div.

GENERAL

Super-Sonic Speed Mark

A speed record of 1,327 mph.—2.1 times the speed of sound—was set Nov. 20 at Edwards AF Base, Muroc, Calif. by a Douglas D-588-II Skyrocket flown by Scott Crossfield, 32, research pilot for the Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics. The plane was a small, needlenosed research model built for the Navy & NACA.[4]

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CIO convention in Cleveland closed Nov. 20 after reelecting Walter P. Reuther as president for a 2d year & James B. Carey as secretary-treasurer for a 15th year. The convention renewed demands for Taft-Hartley law repeal, approved a "no raiding" pact with the AFL (applicable only to individual unions that accepted it) and made the guaranteed annual wage a goal in contract negotiations in 1954-55.[5]

Atomic Energy Comm. announced Nov. 20 that it would soon begin sharing with Britain & Canada information on effects of atomic & hydrogen weapons "on human beings & their environment" but not on "weapons & design & development." The AEC said exchange of data needed for planning protection of civilians & troops was approved by Pres. Eisenhower & the Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy.[6]

FOREIGN

British Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip flew to Bermuda Nov. 24 & Jamaica Nov. 25, beginning a 6-mo. tour of colonies & Commonwealth nations, including Pacific islands, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Aden, Uganda, Malta & Gibraltar. . . . **Sir Gladwyn Jebb**, permanent **British** representative to the UN, was appointed Ambassador to Paris Nov. 23 to succeed Sir Oliver Harvey. Sir Pierson Dixon, Dep. Forgn. Undersecretary, succeeded Jebb at the UN. . . . **Indian** Prime Min. Nehru announced after talks in New Delhi with Cheddi Jagan that he would not refer the ousted British Guiana Prime Minister's complaints against Britain to the UN.[7]

East Germany reported Nov. 20 a new series of arrests of Western "spies." 17,500 lb. of free butter was distributed in West Berlin Nov. 23 to elderly East Berliners. . . . **Austrian** ex-Chancellor Leopold Figl was appointed Forgn. Minister Nov. 25.[8] . . . **French** Communist Benoit Frachon, secretary-general of the Gen. Confed. of Labor, was arrested in Paris Nov. 22 on charges of fomenting sabotage & feeding subversive propaganda to the Army. He had been in hiding for 6 months. . . . **Yugoslavia** held its first "secret ballot" Parliamentary elections Nov. 22. The Titoist Socialist Alliance of Working Peoples was the only party listed and was said to

1—see p. 384E2 2—see 377E2, 340D3 3—see 385F1 4—see 372F3 5—see 386B3 6—see 349E2 7—see 358E1 8—see 387C1

have polled 96% of the votes. 2 candidates who failed to win the Govt. party's indorsement were reported elected in Macedonia.

ECONOMICS

Consumer price index in the U.S. rose 0.2% from mid-September to mid-October to 115.4% of the 1947-49 level, the BLS reported Nov. 25 (8th consecutive month of increase). Food prices declined 0.2% during the month but costs rose on housing, apparel, medical care, recreation & many other goods & services. The new index entitled the 1,000,000 members of the CIO United Auto Workers to 2¢-an-hr. wage raises under escalation contracts.[2]

Investments by U.S. private business in new equipment totaled $22 billion in 1951 & 1952 as against $5.5 billion in 1929, the Commerce Dept. reported Nov. 23. . . . **Intl. Air Transport Assn.** conference in Honolulu completed plans Nov. 23 for a round-the-world tourist-class airline network on which fare for a world tour would be about $1,100 as against $1,700 first class. . . . **Monsanto Chemical Co.** announced Nov. 13 it had quit the Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. because of the NAM's trend toward support of lower tariffs.[3]

Willow Run plant near Detroit was sold to Gen. Motors by Kaiser Motors Nov. 10 for $26 million, all of which was to be applied on Kaiser's $26,613,000 RFC debt to the Govt.[4] . . . **Interhandel's** suit to regain 97% of capital stock in Gen. Aniline & Film (valued at $100 million) was dismissed by Fed. Judge Bolitha J. Laws in Washington Nov. 16.[5] . . . **Hilton Hotels Intl.** signed an agreement Nov. 24 to manage the $10 million Havana Hilton to be built & owned by the Hotel & Restaurant Workers Fed., a 25,000-member union, of Cuba.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Piltdown Hoax Charged

British Natural History Museum authorities charged Nov. 21 that the Piltdown Man skull uncovered in England in 1911 represented a "most elaborate & carefully prepared hoax." The skull had been accepted since its discovery as that of a man who lived from 100,000 to 600,000 years ago. But Museum experts (Drs. K. P. Oakley, J. E. Weiner & W. E. LeGros Clark), reporting on results of chemical tests, said the cranium was at most 50,000 years old and the jawbone & tooth were those of a modern ape.

Anthropologist Alvin Marston, discoverer of the 250,000-yr.-old Swanscombe [Eng.] Man relic, said Nov. 23 he believed the Piltdown error had been an honest mistake, not a hoax. The Piltdown relics were discovered by workmen digging in a gravel pit and first called to attention of the Museum by Charles Dawson, a Piltdown lawyer & amateur anthropologist. The museum's new findings announced Nov. 23 caused the Swanscombe Man to be reclassified as the oldest human relic ever found.

Other Discoveries

Details of findings in the ruins of Persepolis, ancient Persian metropolis built by Darius the Great and sacked 200 yrs. later (331 B.C.) by Alexander the Great, were published Nov. 19 by the U. of Chicago Oriental Institute, which explored the ruins in 1931-39. . . . Discovery of a scarab believed to have been the seal of the Philistine commander defeated by King David (12th century B.C.) was reported in Jerusalem Nov. 18. It was found on the biblical battlefield (Vale of Ephraim) near Jerusalem. . . . Discovery in West Africa of ancient pottery decorated with the impression of the American Indian corncob indicated that there were contacts between Africa & the Americas as early as 900 A.D., Dr. M. W. D. Jeffreys of Witwatersrand U., Johannesburg, reported Nov. 20 in the British journal *Nature*.

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Heart surgery performed on patients in "frozen sleep" (body temperature reduced to 70.7-78.8°) was described Nov. 21 in the AMA *Journal* by Drs. Henry Swan, S. Gilbert Blount Jr. & Robert W. Virtue of Denver and Irvin Zeavin of Lynch, Ky. They said the technique permitted the surgeon to drain a heart & work on its parts for up to 8 minutes.[6] . . . **JAIN-COMP-C**, an electronic computer capable of adding 2 24-digit figures in 8-millionths of a second, recheck its accuracy every 3.2 secs. & exercise "intelligence of a rudimentary sort," was announced Nov. 23 by the Jacobs Instrument Co. of Bethesda, Md.

David Poleri, 28, tenor, was dismissed by the New York City Opera Co. Nov. 21 because he had walked off the stage during a performance of *Carmen* in Chicago Nov. 19 in a fit of temperament. . . . **Reginald Cudlipp**, 43, was appointed ed. of the London Sunday *News of the World* Nov. 23. His brothers also were editors of major London newspapers: Percy, of the *Daily Herald;* Hugh, of the *Daily Mirror* group.[7] . . . **Television** sets in use in the U.S. Oct. 1 totaled 25,690,000, representing 56% of all U.S. homes, NBC estimated Nov. 23.[8]

NEW BOOKS

Balboa of Darien: Discoverer of the Pacific. By Kathleen Romoli. Biog. of explorer. Oct. 22. (Doubleday, 413 pp., $5)†

Cheyenne Autumn. By Mari Sandoz. 1,500-mi. trek homeward to Montana in 1878 by Cheyenne Indians who left reservations. Nov. 9. (McGraw-Hill, 276 pp., $4.50)†

China in the 16th Century: The Journals of Matthew Ricci 1583-1610. Tr. by Louis J. Gallagher, S.J. China as seen by Jesuit missionary. Nov. 20. (Random, 616 pp., $7.50)†

Curtain Time: The Story of the Amer. Theater from 1820 to the Present. By Lloyd Morris. Nov. 16. (Random, 380 pp., $5)†

New World of the Mind. By J. B. Rhine. Account of research on extrasensory perception. Nov. 13. (Wm. Sloane Assoc., 339 pp., $3.75)†

Shantyboat. By Harlan Hubbard. 6-yr. riverboat voyage from Kentucky to New Orleans. Nov. 23. (Dodd, Mead, 352 pp., $4)†

Someone Like You. By Roald Dahl. Bizarre short stories, some from The New Yorker. Nov. 9. (Knopf, 359 pp., $3.50)*

The Irish & Catholic Power. By Paul Blanchard. Ireland's religion, influence on U.S. Catholics. Nov. 16. (Beacon, 375 pp., $3.50)†

The Journals of Lewis and Clark. Ed. by Bernard DeVoto. Explorers' records, condensed. Nov. 12. (Houghton Mifflin, 504 pp., $6.50)†

The Mask of Innocence. By Francois Mauriac. Tr. from French by Gerard Hopkins. Priest's influence on evil man. Nov. 13. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 206 pp., $3)*

The Voices of Silence: Man & His Art. By Andre Malraux. Tr. by Stuart Gilbert. History & meaning of art. Nov. 19. (Doubleday, 661 pp., $25)†

Unseen Life in New York. By William Beebe. Metropolitan flora & fauna. Nov. 19. (Duell-Little, Brown, 165 pp., $4)†

RELIGION

Catholics— U.S. Roman Catholic bishops, meeting in Washington, issued a statement Nov. 20 condemning Communist efforts to suppress religion as "the bitterest, the bloodiest persecution in all history." The bishops also rebuked those who "retreated to a polite neutralism" in the struggle between the Church & communism. A statement Nov. 21 warned against a trend in the U.S. toward "depersonalization" of man through "all-embracing state organization." The bishops said dignity of the individual must be placed uppermost in social, economic, labor & educational fields. . . . Diplomatic representatives to the Vatican of 38 countries sent Pope Pius XII a statement of sympathy Nov. 19 for persecuted Roman Catholics, including Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, in Poland. The East Berlin newspaper *Neues Deutschland* said Nov. 18 that the Cardinal had been charged with "initiating a spy organization" in Poland that served the Vatican & ex-U.S. Amb.-to-Poland Arthur Bliss Lane.[9] . . . Bishop William D. O'Brien of Chicago, auxiliary to Samuel Cardinal Stritch, was elevated to Archbishop by the Pope Nov. 18. . . . Activities of a "Flying Squad" of 20 monks in Emilia Province of northern Italy, a Communist stronghold, were reported by the *N.Y. Times* Nov. 21. The monks, picked for physical strength & bravery and led by Giacomo Cardinal Lercaro of Bologna, specialized in rallying Catholics in towns where Communists committed acts of anti-church terrorism.

Jehovah's Witnesses were barred Nov. 21 from using Natl. Guard & Naval armories in Indiana. State Adjutant Gen. Harold J. Daugherty ordered the ban because the Witnesses' beliefs (against saluting the flag & being drafted) were "diametrically opposed to ours."[10] . . . Friends (Quaker) Com. on Natl. Legislation called Nov. 23 for Protestants to "place a larger emphasis on legislative work" during the next decade in an effort to bring about "security based on universal disarmament."[11] . . . Lutheran membership reached 6,485,782 in the U.S., 188,163 in Canada in 1952, according to *American Lutheran* (Nov. issue). Lutherans were rated 3d among American Protestants (after Baptists, Methodists).

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 235C3 2—385A2 3—108C 4—358C2 5—see Vol. XII, 122A 6—see 343C1 7—388D1 8—387F2 9—370F3 10—335A2 11—387B1

OBITUARIES

Dr. Carl Edward Buck, 62, Mich. U. authority on public health; Nov. 21 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Tatiana Chamie, ballerina, ex-soloist with Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo; Nov. 18 in New York.

Dr. Marcus Mordecai Cohn, 62, Swiss jurist, pres. of Swiss Mizrachi; Nov. 16, Ascona, Switz.

William DuHamel Denny, 80, Governor of Delaware 1921-25; Nov. 22 in Wilmington.

Felix Ferry, 56, Rumanian-born theatrical & N.Y. nightclub producer; Nov. 12 in Bad Homburg.

Dr. K. George Falk, 73, biological chemist, pres. Hebrew Tech. Inst.; Nov. 22 in New York.

Peter Latham, 88, world racquets & court tennis champion at turn of century; Nov. 22 in London.

Dr. Rodolfo Moreno, 75, political leader in pre-Perón Argentina; Nov. 19, Buenos Aires.

Elbridge Woodman Palmer, 66, pres. *Kingsport* (Tenn.) *Press*, NAM vice pres.; Nov. 18 in New York.

Prof. Stefan Pienkovsky, physicist in charge of Polish atomic research; death announced Nov. 21.

George Kingsley Sheils, 59, gen. mgr. Canadian Mfrs. Assn., Dep. Min. of Munitions & Supply in World War II; Nov. 22 in Toronto.

Lawrence James Shields, 60, pioneer jazz musician, co-writer of *Tiger Rag*; Nov. 21, Los Angeles.

Savely Sorine, 74, portraitist; Nov. 22 in New York.

George K. Spoor, 81, movie pioneer, co-founder of Essanay Film Co. 1897; Nov. 24, Chicago.

Charles I. Stengle, 83, ex-U.S. Rep. (N.Y.), pres. Amer. Fed. of Govt. Employees 1936-39; Nov. 23 in Farmingdale, N.Y.

Wu Te-chen, 68, Vice Premier of Natl. China 1948-49, ex-Shanghai Mayor; Nov. 19, Taipei, Formosa.

Harold B. Teegarden, 59, actg. chrmn. Intl. Claims Comm.; Nov. 17 in Washington.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing—$100,000 Pan-American road races (1,912 mi. from Tuxtla Gutierrez to Juarez, Mexico) ended Nov. 23: *big sports car class*—Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina in a Lancia (Italian) in 18 hr. 11 min. running time; *light sports car class*—José Herrarte, Guatemala, a Porsche; running time 23 hr. 47 min. 4 sec.; *big stock car class*—Chuck Stevenson of Milwaukee in a Lincoln in 20:31:32; *light stock car class*—C. D. Evans of El Paso, Tex. in a Chevrolet in 24:48:21. 3 drivers and 4 spectators were killed in crashes during the races.[1]

Cross-Country Running—NCAA title in East Lansing, Mich. Nov. 23: Wes Santee of Kansas in 19 min. 43.5 sec. for 4 mi.; Kansas won team title.[2]

Harness Racing—$30,550 Golden West Trot at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) Nov. 21: Hayes Fair Acres Stable's Pronto Don, driven by Benny Schue, to increase his life winnings to $297,759, most of any trotter on record.

Tennis—Intl. indoor pro championship finals in London: singles (Nov. 20)—Frank Sedgman defeated Pancho Gonzales, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; doubles (Nov. 19)—Sedgman & Don Budge defeated Gonzalez & Pancho Segura, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.[3]

Roundup

Walter Emmons (Smokey) Alston, 42 Dec. 1, manager of the Montreal IL farm club the past 3 years, was made Brooklyn Dodger mgr. Nov. 24 with a one-yr. contract for about $25,000.[4] . . . **Roy Campanella,** 32, Dodger catcher, was named Natl. League's most valuable player in the annual Baseball Writers' Assn. of Amer. poll announced Nov. 19.[5] . . . **Houston (Tex.) U.** was given $2,250,000 Nov. 20 by Hugh Roy Cullen of Houston, head of Quintana Petroleum & chairman of the school's Board of Regents, because of Houston's 37-7 upset football victory over Baylor Nov. 14. Cullen previously had given Houston U. about $30 million. The gifts were mostly oil properties. . . . **J. V. Sikes** resigned Nov. 21 as Kansas U. football coach. . . . **Louis (Bobo) Newsom,** who pitched for 6 AL & 3 NL teams during 26 years in pro baseball, retired from the Phila. Athletics Nov. 23. . . . **Bing Miller & Tom Oliver** were released as Phila. Athletics coaches Nov. 23. . . . **Wally Haward,** 45, of South Africa set a world endurance record in Motspur Park, Eng. Nov. 21 when he ran 159 mi. 562 yds. in 24 hours.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 22)

Cleve. 20, Pittsb. 16	Wash. 24, N.Y. 21
Det. 20, Chi. Bears 16	S.Fran. 37, G. Bay 7
Los Ang. 21, Balti. 13	*Phila. 38, Chi.Cards 0

College (Nov. 21)

Auburn 45, Clemson 19	Mich. 20, Ohio St. 0
Baylor 27, SMU 21	Missouri 10, Kan. 6
Bos.U. 20, Temple 0	N.C. 33, Va. 7
Citadel 38, Davidn. 14	N.Dame 14, Iowa 14
Clmbia. 27, Rutgrs. 13	Okla. 30, Nebr. 7
Dartm. 34, Prnctn. 12	Ore. St. 7, Ore. 0
Del. 34, Bucknl. 13	Penn St. 17, Pitt 0
Detrt. 33, Tulsa 0	Purdue 30, Ind. 0
Furman 21, W. For. 19	Rice 19, TCU 6
G.Wash. 35, Rchmd. 7	S.C. 49, Wofford 0
Ga.Tech 13, Duke 10	Stanfd. 21, Calif. 21
Harvard 13, Yale 0	Tex. T. 41, Houstn. 21
H.Cross 20, Fordm. 7	UCLA 13, USC 0
Ill. 39, N'west'n 14	Utah St. 19, Ida. 7
Kan.St. 26, Ariz. 26	Vndbt. 31, Mid.Tenn. 13
Ky. 27, Tenn. 21	Vilnva. 14, Syrac. 13
Lafyt. 33, Lehigh 13	W&L 33, W&M 7
LSU 9, Arkansas 8	Wash. St. 25, Wash. 20
Maryland 21, Ala. 0	W.Va. 61, N.C.St. 0
Mich.St. 21, Marqt. 15	Wis. 21, Minn. 21

* Nov. 21

MISCELLANEOUS

Youth Delinquency Probed

Testimony in Washington before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating juvenile delinquency:

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Children's Bureau chief, said Nov. 19 that more than 1,000,000 U.S. children were involved in law violations in 1952.[6]

Federal Narcotics Comm. Harry J. Anslinger Nov. 23 blamed a rise in West Coast narcotics traffic on merchant seamen who smuggled heroin into the U.S. from Red China. He said Chinese Communist officials "openly foster & encourage" illicit narcotics traffic. He gave enforcement drives credit for a national decrease in arrests of juvenile drug offenders from 4,405 in 1951 to 3,616 in 1952. He said dope peddling could be stamped out if Congress enacted sufficiently severe penalties.[7]

Mrs. Lynn Stratton Morris, of the N.Y. Com. on Use of Narcotics Among Teen Agers, estimated Nov. 24 that there were 7,500 juvenile drug addicts in NYC. State Rep. Robert O. Cunningham of Oklahoma City, head of a legislative commission on the drug problem in his state, told the Senators Nov. 24 that "lobbying" by Eastern drug manufacturers had caused defeat of a new narcotics-control bill in the Oklahoma Senate.

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Robert C. Greenlease Sr. disclosed Nov. 23-24 he had received repentant letters from Carl Austin Hall & Bonnie Brown Heady, kidnappers & killers of his son. They were transferred to Missouri State Penitentiary Nov. 20 after announcing they would not appeal. Federal authorities refused Nov. 21 their request for permission to marry.[8] . . . **Smaze,** a mixture of smoke & haze, enveloped the metropolitan New York area Nov. 17-22 as a stagnant layer of warm air aloft prevented dust, smoke & other industrial waste particles from rising into the sky. (The Dept. of Scientific & Industrial Research in London estimated Nov. 11 that 12,000 persons died directly or indirectly in the U.K. last winter from similar fogs.)[9] . . . **Explosion** of a munitions factory on the Lisbon waterfront killed 17 persons & injured 149 Nov. 24. . . . **Gaston Dominici,** 77, farmer who admitted Nov. 15 the killing of Sir Jack Drummond & family, repudiated his confession Nov. 18 in Digne, France, charging that police obtained it by pressure.[10] . . . **Genzo Kurita,** 27, itinerant Japanese peddler, was said by Tokyo police Nov. 23 to have confessed to killing 15 women, most of them prostitutes, since 1945.

U.S. Census Bureau reported Nov. 23 a national population growth of 3.4% between Apr. 1, 1950 & July 1, 1952. Western states showed a 7.7% increase. Estimated U.S. population Nov. 23: 160,917,287.[11]

Married: Tennis pro Fred Perry to Mrs. Barbara Friedman; marriage last August in Paris announced Nov. 23 (his 4th, her 2d).

Divorced: Del E. Webb, co-owner of the N.Y. Yankees, by Mrs. Hazel L. Webb; divorce Sept. 18 in Ely, Nev. on grounds of mental cruelty disclosed Nov. 23.

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